

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 21, 1969

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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SDS:

Inactive Activists Blame Leaders, Lack Of Issues

By GUY MENDES
Managing Editor

So what's happened to SDS? Is it resting on its laurels after dominating the Turkey Run, gone underground in fear of KUAC, or has it simply succumbed to that great UK malignancy—apathy?

Whichever, it appears that the University's most controversial student organization, the Students for a Democratic Society, has become inactive.

According to members, there has been no real attempt to organize for the spring semester, but one SDS member cautioned the UK populace "not to get overjoyed" because the organization "may be revitalized at any time."

Apathy, lack of leadership and lack of issues at hand are said to be the primary causes of SDS inactivity.

"It's impossible to get anyone to do anything," said SDS member Darrell Harrison. "There are more liberals on campus than ever, but they're apathetic."

But even Harrison himself admits to a small amount of apathy—"Only a fanatic can think about saving the world all the time."

The group's two assertive leaders of last semester have left the organization. Jeff DeLuca, a grad student at UK last semester, has left the University. According to freshman SDS member Kevin Hill, "DeLuca was what organization there was to SDS."

Mike Fallahay, who was the organization's one elected leader last semester, has shifted his activity to the Lexington Peace Council because he said he was primarily interested in antidraft programs, one of LPC's main issues.

Fallahay, who last fall refused army induction on moral grounds and is awaiting arrest and trial for his action, said that in addition to leadership problems, SDS "has no central, burning issue" on which to focus.

Hill said the local SDS chapter may "coagulate around an issue" at any time this semester.

Since the local SDS chapter was started here in the summer of 1965, the organization has sponsored or cosponsored various programs, speakers and discussions—mostly aimed at the war and the draft.

SDS members christened UK with one of its first demonstrations in the spring of 1966 when they picketed an appearance by Arthur Goldberg, then United States ambassador to the United Nations. The demonstrators themselves were christened by a barrage of eggs thrown by UK students.

Among the controversial speakers sponsored by SDS were Herbert Aptheker, director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies; and Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers' party presidential candidate. Both appearances drew considerable opposition from some UK students and townspeople.

Last spring the local chapter hosted an SDS national council meeting—a conference which drew an official rap from the Fayette County Grand Jury.

The other radical group on campus, the Community Alliance for Responsible Social Action (CARSA) has scheduled a meeting for Thursday night with the main business being election of new officers. Last semester's CARSA leaders, Graham Watkins and Meg Tassie, both have left UK.

One CARSA member said a proposal to sponsor more extensive work on the grape boycott issue is the main concern of CARSA at the present.



Politics Can Be Fun

Dr. Sheldon Simon (second from left), assistant professor of political science, jokes with several members of Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity after leading a discussion of Chinese foreign policy during one of the fraternity's regular forum meetings. Dr. Simon's major field of interest is the political situation in Southeast Asia. For the story, see page 8.

Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

Antiwar Demonstrators Mar Nixon's 'Togetherness' Theme

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jeering antiwar demonstrators tried to stone President Nixon's car during his inaugural parade Monday after club-swinging police beat back an attempt to overrun their lines.

Nixon's limousine sped up abruptly as a couple of large rocks and pieces of garbage rained within a few feet of him.

The President, pointedly ignoring the demonstrators to wave at crowds on the opposite side of Pennsylvania Avenue, was never in danger in the bullet-proof black limousine.

Deputy Chief of Police Raymond S. Pyles said at least 90 persons were arrested in the angry clashes which marred the parade ceremonies in sharp counterpoint to Nixon's inaugural theme of "Forward Together."

Most of the arrests were for disorderly conduct, but two persons were charged with burning an American flag and one with assaulting a policeman.

Later, President Nixon, making the rounds of six jam-packed inaugural balls in the rain, joined thousands of fellow Republicans Monday night in celebrating his new office with dancing and toasts.

At their first stop at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Science and Technology, Nixon looked over a sea of Republicans and said, "I thought this was supposed to be a dance."

Nixon said the celebrants, who filled three floors of the white marble museum, seemed to illustrate his campaign theme: "Bring Us Together."

There was an appreciative

laugh from the people who for more than 45 minutes had been jammed so close to one another that from ankle to chinline they were snug with others on all four sides.

Nixon spotted Chief Justice Earl Warren and said he heard the other justices were somewhere on the three floors of the museum.

"This is one way to get all nine justices to dance the same tune," he joked.

Nixon said he had talked Sunday night with former President Dwight E. Eisenhower. He said Eisenhower told him he felt very good about the incoming administration and added:

"This is the last time I can call you Dick for a long time." Nixon then quipped, "I've been called worse."

Exile Union Welcomes Resister To Canada

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a three-part series on American draft-dodgers in Canada. The author was in Toronto over the Christmas holidays.

By DARRELL RICE
Editorial Page Editor

TORONTO, Ont.—When an American draft resister gets into town, he is by no means left completely on his own.

He can go to the Toronto Antidraft Programme for legal assistance and to the Union of American Exiles (UAE) for help with more practical problems like finding a place to live, getting a job and garnering some sympathy and understanding in a time of confusion and mental turmoil.

UAE has headquarters in the basement of the University of Toronto Christian Student Movement Building at 44 St. George Street.

Directly over the bottom of the basement stairs is a cardboard sign which reads: "The Underground Railway Ends Here. All Selective Service Slaves Welcome."

The floor of the basement is bare cement and the walls are unevenly painted. Graffiti are scrawled in a pink corner. A bare light bulb provides illumination for the room.

Unimpressive as the office may seem, it does serve the function for which it was intended—that of orienting draft-dodgers to a new life.

Minding the cluttered desk was a young American,

Charles, who wore a beret and army surplus coat. He had come to Toronto from Pennsylvania about a month before.

Charles said the number of people coming to the UAE for help varies considerably from time to time. "It comes in spurts," he explained.

Sometimes no one will show up at the office for a couple of weeks or so, he said, and at other times as many as 25 will appear in a single day.

Estimates on the number of draft-dodgers now in Canada range from 3,000 to 30,000. But the actual number is difficult to determine because many persons fleeing into Canada never register with any organizations and, in addition, more are coming each day.

Charles said about 30 to 40 persons are active in the UAE. The organization is supported, he said, by donations and from its newsletter subscriptions.

Some Stay Away

Although newly arrived draft resisters can find a common bond of understanding at the UAE, Charles said many deliberately stay away in order to be absorbed as rapidly as possible into everyday Canadian life.

But others feel almost exactly the opposite.

As one of them said, "I feel that we really are American exiles, and I think we should remember it. This is the first time there has been a mass exodus of Americans for political reasons."

A group of about eight Americans were gathered in a room upstairs, drinking coffee and discussing a variety of topics.

Those present said they had no regrets about having migrated to Canada.

A typical comment was "I feel I made the only decision I could."

One said he could not psychologically afford ever to admit he had made a mistake in coming because of the finality of his decision.

Almost all the Americans commented on differences between Toronto and American cities and upon the "freer atmosphere" of Canada.

Reasons Vary

The reasons for their having come to Toronto varied from individual to individual.

Some, of course, came because of the war in Vietnam; and even among these, some came because of personal reasons and some because of principles.

Others say they came not just because of the war, but also because of the draft itself and their philosophical opposition to it.

And there are others who say they have come because they prefer life in Canada to that in the United States. The draft was doubtlessly a factor in the timing of their moves, however.

Continued on Page 8, Col. 1

SUPREMES CONCERT: "SOUL" OR SYNTHETIC?

By LARRY G. KELLEY
Kernel Arts Editor

In his own report of the Miami and Chicago conventions, Norman Mailer at one point confesses to "a curious emotion in himself—he was getting tired of Negroes and their rights." Without getting into the greater social and philosophical questions, let me merely paraphrase Mailer and say I am getting tired of Negroes and their "soul" music.

Friday night's concert with the Supremes had about as much "soul" as yesterday's Inauguration. If the Motown Sound once expressed the black spirit of Motor City, it now expresses the spirit of a high-speed, automated assembly line at General Motors.

I got a hint of this cybernetic soul music when I noted in the program that the songs

were printed, in the order they would be sung, with a notation that "others may be added on occasion" or something to that effect. Having just returned from three weeks in San Francisco, I was disappointed at this utter denial of spontaneity and here-and-now artist-audience rapport. (Can you imagine Joplin announcing in advance the songs she'll sing, in order?)

These feelings were eased somewhat when the girls actually appeared, for they are a striking trio. Each appeared as a distinct personality: Diana Ross, Mary Wilson, and the newcomer Cindy Birdsong, who replaced Florence. And when they broke into their bestsellers ("You Keep Me Hangin' On," "Stop In the Name of Love," "Come See About Me," "Baby Love," etc.)

the commercialization was forgotten for a moment and I remembered the songs, the early Supremes, and more sincere "soul music." They are, despite the deceptive gowns, jewels and fake motions, still very talented singers. My wish was that they would let go for a moment, step out of the role, take off the mask and do the thing.

Automaton Image

After the first few songs, however, the impact subsided and the automaton image returned. The motions were too pat, too mechanical, the smiles pasted on, Diana's asides to the audience too cute.

When the girls got out of "Supremes Greatest Hits" and into songs of other artists, they aroused new interest. The Beatles' "Michelle" was very appealing in Diana's sultry French accent, and "Yesterday," a favorite of "soul singers" (Ray Charles, Smoky Robinson), likewise came off very well.

The Supremes closed the show with a medley of Sam Cooke's hits ("You Send Me," "Chain Gang," "Bring It On Home To Me") and then did the Martin Luther King Jr. tribute, "There's A Place for Us." Diana closed the latter number with a spoken plea to heed the words of Dr. King "so that all can join together and sing 'Free At Last, Free At Last, Thank God Almighty, I'm Free At Last.'"

Johnny Carson Show

On the Johnny Carson show, right after King's assassination, this was effective and reached both blacks and whites whose emotions were barely below the



Kernel Photo by Dick Ware



Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

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surface. Now, however, months later, the tribute seemed just a bit contrived, done almost out of habit. Five or six people booed at the mention of Dr. King's name, reminding us that it may still take many years before his dream is realized.

Also appearing on the show were Evonne Faure, a black female vocalist who seems to be in the Aretha bag, Willy Tyler, a black ventriloquist, and Lester, his dummy, followed Evonne. Tyler's voice control and manipulation of the dummy were amazing, though his humor was weak at times ("Did ya hear the one about the living br that committed suicide because it was living an empty life?").

Tyler is especially strong on ad libs to the audience and the band. He also sings well, alternating lines with his dummy.

Chuck Jackson closed out the first half of the show doing a medley of his hits ("I Don't Wanna Cry," "Any Day Now," etc.). He can be alive and vibrant, though he, like the Supremes, at times seemed mechanical and stodgy, his broad smile insincere.

In sum, I am left with a very ho-hummish feeling about the concert. The usual UK concert crowd was there in suits, ties, cocktail dresses and high heels. They sat quietly in their straight rows and let the Supremes sock it to 'em. When it was over, they filed quietly out.

Neither the crowd nor the musicians or singers seemed really to feel the music. The musicians sat behind their stands and read from sheet music, the Supremes

sang their songs and went through their motions, and the crowd sat in their seats and applauded dutifully.

Something has happened to black music. There still are Stevie Wonder, James Brown, Ray Charles, but the Motown Sound seems to have lost its "soul."

White Soul Searching

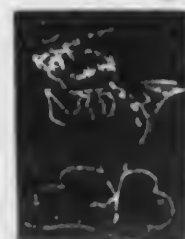
And while blacks search for lost soul, whites might also do some soul searching to discover the reasons for the strong appeal of "soul music." It is strange that the rock groups who come to campus for concerts are almost invariably black, despite the fact that some of the grooviest soul sounds are coming from whites (Janis Joplin and Blood Sweat and Tears, to name only two).

While considering this phenomenon, remember, too, that Lexington has not been able to generate support for hard rock (acid rock, psychedelic) groups. Local groups must play "soul" and R & B in order to stay alive. Both hard rock groups which have made the Lexington scene (Torques and Blues Karma) either had to leave town or change their bag.

Unconscious Attraction

Are there hidden, even unconscious reasons for this strong white attraction to black music? I have no answers, but the question demands attention. With so much going on in pop music, it is unfortunate that UK books only "soul groups," and that those who can dig other types of music must go to Cincy, Louisville, or Columbus.

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Campus Religious Groups Focus On Social Service

Although an informal survey has shown the role of religion in the lives of University students to be fairly stable year after year, campus religious leaders say there has been a growing interest among students in social service programs.

A majority of the religious advisors who work with University students doubts that a significant trend in religious direction exists. The leaders say students presently attend numerous religious functions such as Sunday School, morning worship, communion vespers, Bible study, confession, mass and group study programs as in the past, with some indication of increased activity and interest in areas of Christian fellowship and endeavor.

One religious leader said it appeared to him "that traditional religious activity is on the decline," but that there is a definite increase in the number of students wanting to help the aged, the impoverished, the retarded and the infirm.

The Newman Center has one of the largest student participations on campus, with some 2,500 students taking part in some activity last year. Religious programs include mass and confessions twice each weekday, mass four times on Sunday and confessions all Sunday morning. On holy days, mass is held each class hour and twice in the afternoon, at 4:30 and 5:30. Confessions are set for these same hours on holy days.

Sixty to seventy Catholic students are working in the Community Action of Lexington and Fayette County (CALF) program. Others make regular visits to help patients in the U.S. Public Health Service hospital (an institution for narcotics addicts) and Kentucky Village (home for delinquent children), both in Fayette County.

The Christian Appalachian Project is another concern of the Catholic students. Each spring, the Newman Center sponsors its largest social event of the year—the Mardi Gras. Proceeds go to the Cardinal Hill Convalescent Hospital for use in treating crippled children.

The Baptist Student Union estimates that more than 800 University students are participating in religious activities under its direction. About half that number actively work in programs; the others may attend religious services but do not take an active part. At noon on Tuesday and Friday, BSU has a luncheon counter. The students eat lunch together and then see a movie on religion or hear a speaker. In-depth Bible study is conducted on Wednesday, and the choir, small study groups, musicale and drama groups meet on Monday.

Major efforts in missionary work are concentrated at the Baptist Community Center on West High Street in Lexington. The center provides religious and recreational functions for children, plus Bible study with children's clubs. The students also visit the Veterans Hospital where they help patients by writing letters for them, reading books or just

"doing what they can to brighten their day." Summer missions for BSU students include helping to recruit and finance missionaries and intra-city Bible school work.

Christian Student Fellowship is sponsored jointly by the Bluegrass area Christian Churches and Churches of Christ, whose doctrines have a common origin, but whose worship services and beliefs now differ in various areas. Some 200 students participate annually in activities planned at the modern building three blocks from the campus. Another 250 students from other universities also participate in the fellowship's spring retreat.

Worship service is at 10:15 a.m. each Sunday. On Tuesday night there are usually guest speakers and a small Bible study group meets at 3 p.m. each Wednesday. Missionary work includes tutoring at the Methodist children's home. Recent collections of money went for starving Biafrans in Nigeria and \$100 was sent to orphans in Alaska. Beginning this month, students will begin a program of helping juveniles in some of Lexington's poverty areas.

The Wesley Foundation and University Methodist Chapel attracted more than 1,500 students to religious services and activities last year. Regularly scheduled programs include Sunday School, morning worship and communion vespers.

Methodist leaders said there has been an increase in student participation over the last five years, thus paralleling the experience of other religious denominations at UK.

Rabbi William Lefler administers the affairs of the Jewish

Hillel Foundation.

Canterbury House lists some 500 Episcopal students on the campus and estimates are that nearly 300 join in worship services at some time during the year. A large number of visitors are received at Canterbury House. Episcopal student service activities include work at Christ Center and with the tutorial program sponsored by the UK Office of Religious Affairs.

The emphasis at St. Augustine's Chapel and Canterbury House at 472 Rose Street has been on worship. Two Holy

Eucharists, plus Choral Evensong, are scheduled each Sunday. There is a weekday Eucharist Tuesday and Wednesday and on each of the Holy Days in the Anglican calendar. A program of student in-depth discussion of Christianity begins this month.

UK's Office of Religious Affairs, now part of the Human Relations Center office under the direction of Jon (cq) C. Calton, works with all religious denominations. It coordinates human relations programs, volunteer service programs and the campus YM-YWCA.

Libraries To Be UN, Gov't Depositories

The King Library has been designated as a full depository for United Nations publications and the University's law library has been named an official depository for federal government publications.

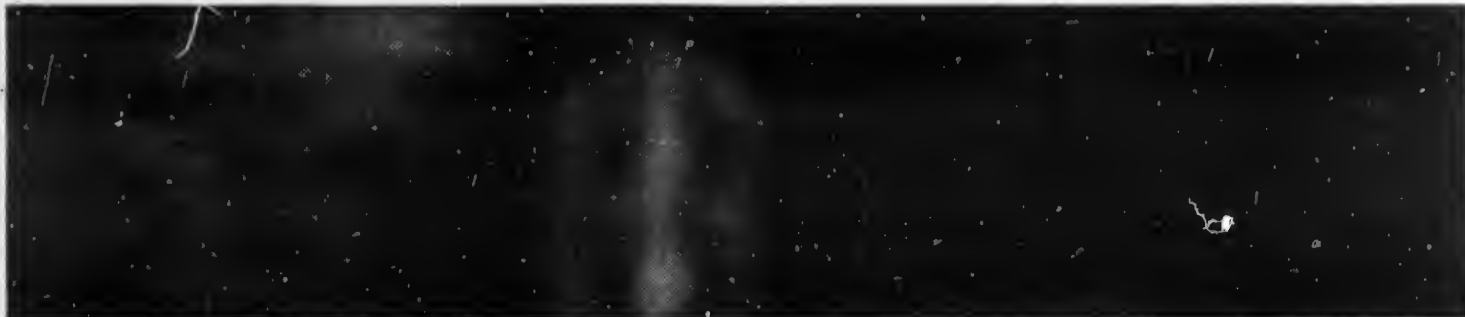
The King Library will receive free of charge all printed and mimeographed publications of the United Nations in English. The publications will be processed and made available in the government publications department of the library.

For the first time, the library will be able to provide current reports of UN sessions in mimeograph form. Before depository status was granted, it was necessary for persons interested in such

activities to wait two to three years for the bound volumes of session papers to be published.

The law library will receive material on a selective basis and will get only the legal publications of the U.S. Government, according to Paul Willis, acting Librarian of the Law College.

More than 95,000 volumes now are in the library, which has a capacity for 175,000. Some of the special collections include material from the British Commonwealth, an extensive collection contributed by the late Albert Kocourek, professor of law, and the collection of Stanley F. Reed, former U.S. Supreme Court justice who retired from the bench in 1957.



I've got my interview set
between computer lab and econ
hurry up bus
I'll be late for class
wonder if Alcoa's doing anything
about traffic jams

I read somewhere they're solving
rapid transit problems
and helping explore the seas and
outer space
and working with packaging
and automotive applications
So when I go in
I'll tell it like it is—for me
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Berea College: Story Of A Suppressed Press

The governing body of Berea College, in suppressing the student newspaper, the Pinnacle, has demonstrated a basic lack of understanding of the need and importance of a free press and has placed the institution among the unenlightened.

The college ruling body voted last Thursday to deny the Pinnacle funds raised from required subscriptions, and, by this action almost guaranteed the nonexistence of the student paper. As Pinnacle Editor Cary Abrams pointed out, it is almost impossible for a newspaper in Berea, a small eastern Kentucky town, to operate only from voluntary subscriptions and advertising revenue. Help from the school in some form is a necessity. Facing this reality, Abrams and his staff have resigned, and it seems doubtful now that the Pinnacle as now known will live again.

The action taken by the cabinet, as the school's governing body is known, actually was quite expected, as it was clear after the controversy had begun on whose

side the board, which at times had felt the sting of Pinnacle criticism, was going to be.

The committee appointed to investigate the paper was stacked with several persons who were already in opposition to the paper and Abrams was allowed to attend only one of its meetings. Nor was he kept informed of the committee's workings.

Even worse, however, after the committee by a narrow margin supported the Pinnacle's basis of operation, the cabinet decided to accept a minority report asking

that the paper be financed by voluntary subscriptions.

No one is denying that the school has a legal right to operate its paper in any way it chooses. But the fact that Berea has acted to suppress the Pinnacle indicates just how unenlightened an institution it is. Any respectable school would want to encourage a free press, no matter how critical or unpopular it is, if it operates on a competent and high intellectual level.

Berea's actions, however, provide an example of the malaise afflicting a large number of insti-

tutions of higher education. These institutions, which supposedly are run for the purpose of creating an enlightened society, are themselves so chained to the given order that they cannot serve the function for which they were intended.

Such institutions seem incapable of appreciating the value of a free and responsible (even if unpopular) press. They seem not to understand that where a dulled and unaggressive press operates, there also can easily exist tyranny and corruption. Perhaps, however, this is the very thing that many college administrations are fearful of having exposed.

It appears that little can be done for the Pinnacle itself, however, unless the Berea administration sees the atrocity it has committed and acts to correct it. For the time being, though, all we can do is to state how much we deplore what has occurred.

And we can add that what Berea apparently badly needs is three Pinnacles, two Pinnacles . . . at least one Pinnacle.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

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Kernel Forum: the readers write

EDITOR'S NOTE: All letters to the editor must be typed, double-spaced and not more than 200 words in length. The writer must sign the letter and give classification, address and phone number. Send or deliver all letters to Room 113-A of the Journalism Building. The Kernel reserves the right to edit letters without changing meaning.

To the Editor of the Kernel:

As a foreigner in this country I am not really entitled to criticize anything specifically American but in this instance I feel that I can perhaps be constructive. One aspect of life here is quite disturbing to me: the practice of flogging a dead horse, or kicking a man when he's down—i.e., the pointless, nasty and, more importantly, PUBLIC criticism of a man at a time when this no longer serves a purpose. The present preoccupation with Johnson's performance as a president is a case of this. When he announced on TV last year that he did not seek reelection, a host of commentators immediately started to speculate about his possible devious reasons for this; no one seemed to consider the most likely possibility that the man was simply tired and wanted a rest (a comparison of the appearance of his face at that time with that four years earlier should make this

obvious). Now, in the Friday, Jan. 17, Kernel, Scott Wendelsdorf talks about Johnson's "sins." This sort of thing serves no purpose and is not civilized. Mr. Wendelsdorf: if you are going to use Christian terminology, then be consistent with the spirit of Christianity. A Christian will criticize publicly when this is needed and may help to alleviate the situation; when this is no longer so, he will exercise charity and keep quiet.

Whether we agree or disagree with some of Johnson's actions, we do agree that he did a lot of good. He did not solve all problems, but who can? We will be better human beings if we remember him for his good deeds only.

D. Britz
Lecturer, Chemistry

To the Editor of the Kernel:

I would like to commend the new editorial writer of the Kernel for enlightening the campus about a gross inaccuracy concerning Student Government. In his editorial on Jan. 15, he patted SC on the back for admitting its own mistake by printing a supplement to the highly erroneous directory printed last October.

In the editorial entitled Wrong Number, the Kernel embarks upon a policy of doing little or no research while fail-

ing to take the time to inquire from the proper sources. As I would like to point out, the fault does not lie with SC but rather with the University for not being aware that they had failed to correct last year's print out thus causing misinformation in the initial directory.

Finally, the editorial compliments SC for swallowing its pride over its MIS-TAKE and attempts to point out the faults of this student group on this campus. I would like to add that if the Kernel enjoys pointing out faults, it need not go any farther than its own backyard. I also hope they can swallow their own pride as well as they want others to.

To avoid further controversy and inaccuracy in future writings it might be wise to inform the Kernel of something it does not seem to be aware of—that the Student Government office is in the Student Center and not in the Journalism Building.

Jerry Legere
S.G. Representative
A&S Junior

To the Editor of the Kernel:

I was saddened and deeply ashamed with the audience reaction to Diana Ross' finale at the Supremes concert. Her now-traditional reference to the late Dr. Martin Luther King was greeted with jeers; cat-

calls and whistles, and those of us who were sitting close to the stage could see how deeply this reaction affected her. Those who jeered, catcalled and whistled can take pride in their derision of a fine woman's simple hope for better understanding among peoples, but I looked at smudged eye makeup and a trembling chin and was saddened.

She should have known better, of course . . . this is Kentucky. I can only speculate as to how long it will be before another top-quality black performer is willing to brave the provincial narrow-mindedness of a UK audience.

Robert Ladner Jr.
Graduate Student

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Friday night's audience seemed to enjoy the Supreme's coliseum appearance immensely. A high point in their performance in my estimation was the rendition of "There's A Place For Us." Although Diana Ross' mention of Dr. Martin Luther King and the group's prayer for peace among Blacks, Whites, Gentiles and Jews brought hisses from a few in attendance, I am sure many will agree that the selection was unusually appropriate in Adolph Rupp's coliseum.

James A. Powell Jr.
A & S Senior

Poverty Lecture Series Features Fannie Hamer

The lecture series "Working Solutions to the Dimensions of Poverty" will begin at 3 p.m. Wednesday in the Student Center Theater with Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, founder of the Mississippi Free Democratic Party (MFDP), as the featured speaker.

Mrs. Hamer, a black woman from Montgomery County, Miss., worked as a sharecropper and time keeper on a plantation near Ruleville, Miss., where she now lives. In 1962 she was fired from her job after attempting to vote, and shortly after that a house in which she was staying was riddled with gun shots (she was not injured).

In April 1964, the MFDP, of which Mrs. Hamer is a founder and vice chairman, was organized in Jackson, Miss., because the state's regular Democratic party did not admit Negroes. The MFDP is the state's only party for both blacks and whites and has concentrated on representing the poor of Mississippi.

Mrs. Hamer and the MFDP first came to national prominence in August 1964 when she led a delegation of Mississippi citizens to the Democratic National Convention. There they challenged the seats of the regular state delegation.

Although the MFDP delegation was not seated, its efforts brought about a pledge from the national Democratic party no longer to seat delegations that excluded blacks. Mrs. Hamer and the entire MFDP delegation were seated last year at the convention in place of the regular Mississippi delegation.

Mrs. Hamer in 1964 attempted to run for Congress in the Mississippi's second congressional district of 24 counties. She was not allowed on the ballot. She then ran on the MFDP-conceived "Freedom Ballot" which contained all candidates' names, white and black.

Mrs. Hamer received 33,009 votes and her white opponent,

Congressman Jamie Whitten, only 49. In January 1965, Mrs. Hamer took her appeal to Congress and challenged the seats of the entire Mississippi House of Representatives delegation. In September 1965, her challenge was argued on the floor of the House and she was defeated by a vote of 228-143.

Mrs. Hamer's life reportedly has been threatened numerous times. In 1963 she was jailed and beaten in Winona, Miss., when she attempted to use restroom facilities in a Trailways bus station, even though ICC regulations barred discrimination in such facilities. The encounter, she claims, left her with permanent injuries.

Her husband Perry, a skilled tractor driver, has been unable to find permanent employment since 1962 because of his and his wife's civil rights activities. Recently, however, Mr. Hamer was employed by a Negro Headstart group to drive children to and from school.

Mrs. Hamer travels widely, seeking support for "free elections" in her own Sunflower County. She has led successful voter registration campaigns and recently conducted a three-month campaign during which 2,000 voters were registered.

Ten other speakers are slated to participate in the lecture series co-directed by Dr. Gene Mason, political science professor, and Connie Wilson, acting director of the Department of Social Work.

Wednesday evening Mrs. Hamer will participate in a discussion, "What can Negroes do in Lexington to Achieve Political Strength?" The meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. at the First Baptist Church, 266 East Short Street. Five local figures will also be on the program: Fayette County Judge Joe Johnson; Harry Sykes, Lexington city commissioner; Miss Julia Lewis, chairman of the Black Liberation Alliance; William Bingham, chairman of the Council of Neighborhood Organizations; and Freeman Bass, who has been active in voter registration in Lexington.

Global Student News

Unrest Becomes Norm In Spain's Universities

CPS—International Student Press Service

MADRID, Spain—There has been no rest for Spain's universities this year. Madrid, Barcelona and Seville have been scenes of student demonstrations and meetings, which are banned by the government.

Students are protesting against university authorities, who they say "always speak of reforms and never implement them," and against the government of Francisco Franco, whom they accuse of openly opposing university reforms.

At Barcelona University, students fighting against bad teaching and what they consider outmoded political views on the faculty stormed lecture halls and besieged several buildings. Police surrounded the Faculty (school) of Economics for several days.

In Madrid students have been holding meetings and have posted signs all over the city, planning actions to emphasize the lack of freedom

for Spain's students and workers. Twenty-four students were suspended from the university for their political actions; many of them fled the country.

The structure of the student movement has changed. Instead of mass demonstrations, the students are now planning actions aimed at specific goals. A recent manifesto of the student commission of the Spanish Communist Party listed these objectives:

► Strengthening of the student commissions, which are political action groups of students in the same academic departments.

► Refusing to recognize the student governance organizations set up by the government, and organizing some outside the law.

► Baffling the university authorities with "unpredictable actions."

► Attacking incompetent teachers and those who oppose the "revolutionary struggle."

London Police Adopt Quasi-Hippie Behavior

LONDON—In October, 30-40,000 persons declared themselves ready to attend a meeting in London to protest the Vietnam war. Anarchist groups had even announced plans to storm the key economic centers of the city.

But the "meeting," which had defiantly been announced many months before, was coped with efficiently by an imposing array of policemen—unarmed, as they always are in Britain.

The demonstrators were politely received, invited to behave peacefully ("sit in, please"). When a group finally tried to break through the barrier, the policemen, drawn up in successive lines, with-

stood the impact of the most violent students, stood their ground (some with smiles on their faces) . . . and won.

The next day, the British press was full of praises for this proof of "sympathy and democracy." The police, unlike many others we know, had not lost their temper.

And what can an anarchist do when he's confronted with a police force that adopts quasi-hippie behavior?

When a man of the law behaves so peacefully, the violent student becomes a "flic" (armed policeman, grenadero). And the October revolution ended ingloriously.

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UT Coach A Broadway Joe?

'Cats Backs Arched Over Mears' Latest Jab

By CHIP HUTCHESON
Kernel Sports Editor

Ray Mears pulled a stunt last weekend that was more typical of Broadway Joe Namath than of the Tennessee basketball coach.

Mears, a usually grim, silent

coach, exploded before the Vols hosted unbeaten UK.

Prior to the crucial SEC game, Mears exclaimed to members of the press that "Tennessee could beat any UK team at any time and at any place."

Coach Adolph Rupp had some

response to that statement, among others, this week.

"He certainly must have forgotten about that 24 hours after he made the statement," Rupp said Monday. "All I had to do was show that to the boys. I think he tried to psyche us, but it looks like it worked against him."

Degrades Past Teams

But Mears didn't stop with his degradation of present and past UK teams.

The Vol coach, on the day before the game, released a story that he claimed should be told without any more delay. The story involved UK freshman standout Kent Hollenbeck.

Mears alleged that Hollenbeck, a high school All-America at Knoxville's Bearden High School, planned to sign with Tennessee, but didn't because Hollenbeck's father wouldn't sign the scholarship papers.

Mears claims to have visited Kent at high school and said they shook hands on the agreement that Kent would sign with UT.

The parent's signature must be obtained, so Mears said he telephoned Mr. Hollenbeck, who was away from Knoxville on business. Mr. Hollenbeck allegedly told Mears they would discuss the matter when he returned home.

Then Sears, Roebuck and Co. transferred Mr. Hollenbeck to Virginia Beach, Va. They felt it wouldn't be well for Kent to stay in Knoxville alone.

Hollenbeck then signed with UK, which Mears claimed was a result of parental pressure.

Upset Hollenbeck

"I think Mears released the story only to upset a fine young man," said Harry Lancaster, who recruited Hollenbeck.

The Mears story definitely hurt his performance against the Tennessee frosh, according to Lancaster. "It upset his concentration."

"I had a long distance call from Mrs. Hollenbeck, who was very upset," said Lancaster, the acting athletic director.

"Rarely do you run into anything like Mears has done."

Lost Others Too

At the same time Mears told his version of the Hollenbeck incident, he also told of losing two other schoolboy superstars.

Recent Olympic gold medal winner Spencer Haywood, from Detroit, was recruited by Mears, but couldn't pass the Tennessee entrance exam.

Mears also mentioned losing Al Vilcheck, who signed a grant with Tennessee, but changed his mind and decided on the University of Louisville.

Mears only gave some guesses why Vilcheck changed his choice of schools. Does he think there were recruiting irregularities?

One additional Mears statement isn't purely factual. Mears claims to have a 7-6 edge in personal wins over UK.

Mears actually is 5-6 against the Wildcats. He counts two victories in 1962 that were actually won by Bill Gibbs, who was killed in an airplane crash several years ago.

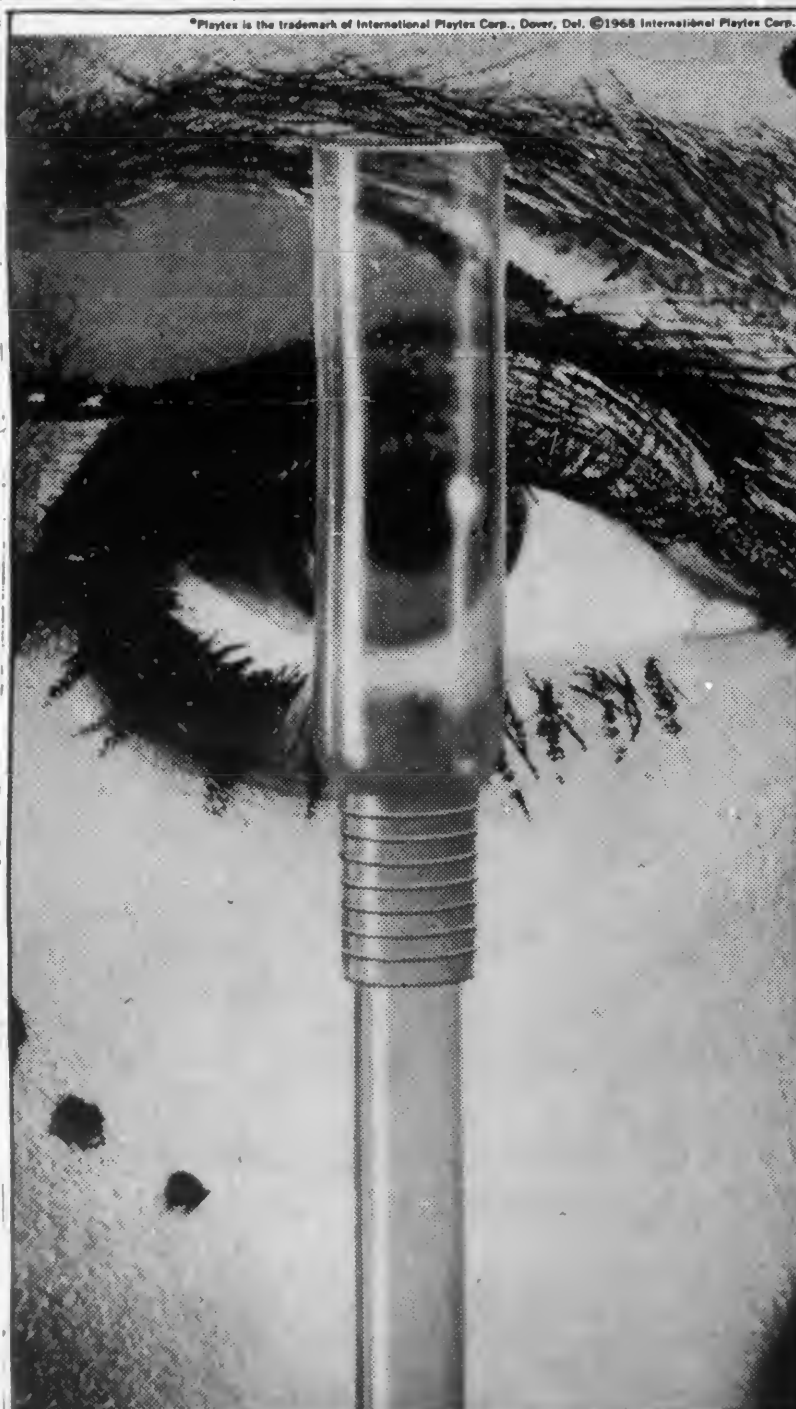
Gibbs, the UT assistant coach, not only coached Tennessee to the two wins over UK, but coached them the entire season. Gibbs defeated the Wildcats while Mears was in a hospital in Virginia.



Rupp Goes
4-For-6

UK head coach Adolph Rupp, left, receives the Knoxville News-Sentinel's Southeastern Conference Coach of the Year award for 1967-68 from News-Sentinel sports editor Tom Siler before the UK-UT basketball game in Knoxville Saturday. It was the fourth time in the past six years that Rupp has won the award.

Kernel Photo by Jim Miller



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Tennessee Signs Outstanding QB

The University of Tennessee apparently has done it again—in football, that is.

The Vols signed probably one of the top schoolboy quarterbacks in the nation last week.

Charlie Carden, 6-5, 200 pounds, was All-Southern and All-America at Valley Head, Ala.

Carden passed for 34 touchdowns and ran for 32 in two years of high school football. He averaged 13.1 yards per carry his senior year.

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Vietnamese Gov't Schools Cater To Rich

By DON LUCE
College Press Service

CAN THO, Vietnam—While the National Liberation Front (NLF) runs good and effective schools for children in Vietnam, the government's school system is run by the rich for the rich. The densely populated delta of Can Tho is a good example. Control over the poor is maintained by the limited amount of classroom space, the location of the schools and the kind of education offered.

"We drop propaganda leaflets all over the place, but we haven't taught the people how to read," says Dr. D. J. Hayes, an education specialist in the U.S. pacification effort in the delta. Dr. Hayes, with four years' experience in Vietnam, is considered by many here to know more about rural Vietnamese schools than any other American.

Only one-third of the delta's school-age children are in school. Two-thirds of these are in the first three grades. Thus, while 268,000 children enrolled in the first grade for the 1967-68 school year, only 2,500 enrolled in the twelfth grade. Most of the students were pushed out along the way because their parents cannot afford books, school supplies, and school clothes. Nor can they afford the special tutors needed

to prime them for exams or the bribes needed to pay off officials if the son can't pass the exams.

One of the largest dropout rates, 24 percent, occurs between the third and fourth grades. One reason for this is that the U.S. economic aid program in the delta went into an accelerated school building program for the first three years—but extra classrooms were not built for grades four and five. Three years of school is, according to education experts here, just short of "functional literacy" (the ability to read newspapers).

Only the rich can make it through Vietnam's school system. High schools are located only in large population centers, and the rural poor cannot afford to send their children to these schools. Good elementary teachers are assigned to the cities where the rich live.

Most rural teachers have had only five years of education themselves plus a three-month teacher training program. Thus, rural children, even if their parents can afford to send them to high school, can seldom pass the high school entrance exams.

A special problem is the education of the Cambodian minority. Most ethnic Cambodian children do not speak Vietnamese—or at best speak it very poorly. The Vietnamese teacher, with an

already overcrowded school, turns many of the Cambodian children away.

"Eighty-five percent of the Cambodian children don't go to school," claims Dr. Hayes. Textbooks aren't even written in Cambodian.

Beginning with the 1969 school year, Dr. Hayes hopes to start a major program for the Cambodians. The first hurdle—allowing some of the classes to be taught in Cambodian—has already been passed.

Dr. Hayes' concern for educating the rural masses led him to obtain textbooks that the NLF teachers are using.

"I wanted to find out why their schools were so effective," he said.

He found a skillfully prepared set of textbooks designed both to teach the three R's and to propagandize.

The teacher's handbook on writing, for example, tells teachers to write the lessons on the board when the students are present so they can observe and duplicate the motions.

Textbooks Have Political Emphasis

The lessons in the children's textbooks begin with very simple material, usually aimed at making the child a better citizen, and develop into political lessons. The reading lessons in Book I include:

"Remember to pull up the grass but don't pull up the parsley."

"The little girl is preparing tea for the old pedicab driver."

"Now Tam is joining the paramilitary self-defense; therefore his parents are very happy."

"We all demonstrate against the cruel Americans."

From the first grade arithmetic book:

"Little Oanh studied hard, so her mother gave her five candies. She gave two candies to her friend. How many candies did Oanh have left?"

"Valiant Nguyen Van Be, American-killer, was 14 years old. At his first raid he killed seven Americans, the second battle he killed three more Americans. How many Americans did he kill?"

From the writing lessons:

"I know how to fight the Americans too, Uncle!" said the little boy.

"So, how do you fight the Americans?" I chuckled asking him. I hardly believed he told me. "The American GI carried me. I was not happy, but he continued to carry me. I picked up the filthy sand and put it into the barrel of his rifle."

In the South, one of the greatest needs is for vocational training for children who have never had a chance to go to school. Today, thousands of young boys depend on shining shoes, watching cars, and pimping for foreign soldiers. After the war, these children will be without jobs.

The USAID (Agency for International Development) program makes no provision for these kids; the Americans have gone along with the courses the Saigon government has set up for the rich and nothing is being done for those who really need the help.

All existing vocational training programs, for example, require their students to have a minimum of five years of education at the time of entrance into vocational school.

Four years ago a large vocational training school was started with U.S. money in Can Tho. The foundation and walls were built and the roof put on one of the three buildings. Now, more than half completed, the buildings have been abandoned, the wooden window sills are rotting and the buildings are going into disrepair.

"They say we're going to start working on it in February," said one USAID advisor. "But even if it really is finished, it won't be for the kids who really need it. It will only be for those who have had five years of schooling."

Maine Chance Trial Opens In U.S. Court

The \$30 million Maine Chance Farm suit got off to a slow start in U.S. District Court here Monday.

The proceedings dealt primarily with the selection of the 12-member jury and six alternates from a list of 100 prospective jurors.

Presiding judge Mac Swinford hinted at what many believe will become reality when he said the trial would go on for days or weeks if that's what it takes to settle it.

The trial is expected to last about two weeks after the jury is seated, which shouldn't take more than two to three days.

Lexington veterinarian Arnold G. Pessin and California horseman Rex Ellsworth filed the suit after the Bank of New York, an executor to the estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Arden Graham, sold the farm to the University Research Foundation.



TODAY and TOMORROW

The deadline for announcements is 7:30 p.m. two days prior to the first publication of items in this column.

Today

Student Directory supplements are now available in Room 102 of the Student Center.

Peace Corps representatives will be on campus in the Student Center and the Complex cafeteria January 20-24 to talk with interested students. The 30 minute Language Placement Test will be given at 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., and 7:00 p.m. on January 22, 23, 24 in Room 119, Student Center. Please sign up for test with the Peace Corps Representatives.

Societas Pro Legibus, pre-law honorary, is now accepting applications for membership. Blanks may be obtained in Room 103, Bradley Hall.

The Student Council for Exceptional Children will meet at 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, in the Commerce Building auditorium for election of officers. At 7:30 p.m. Melton Martinson, ass. prof. in Dept. of Special Education at University of Oregon, will speak on the topic, "Administrative Concepts in Programs for the Handicapped."

The Physiology Biophysics Seminar Series will present Dr. P. A. Thornton (VA Hospital) on Tuesday at 4 p.m. in Room MS 505, Medical Center. His topic will be "Possible Adrenal Cortical Factors in Bone Metabolism."

The Hague Philharmonic with William Van Otterloo conducting will be in Memorial Coliseum at 8:15 p.m. in the Central Kentucky Concert and Lecture Series. Admission by UK ID or season ticket only.

Beta Alpha Psi, the accounting honorary, will meet at 7:30 p.m. in Room 103, Commerce Building. All members and prospective members are urged to attend. Requirements for membership include: (1) 2.5 G.P.S., (2) 3.0 in accounting, and (3) at least 9 hours of accounting completed.

Tomorrow

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer will speak on "Working Solutions to the Dimensions of Poverty: A Political Solution" in the Student Center Theatre on Wednesday at 3:00 p.m. Following the Colloquium coffee will be served in the President's Room, Student Center.

The International Classics Film Series will present "Zorba the Greek" in the Student Center Theatre at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday. Admission is 50 cents.

The UK Skydiving Club will hold its first meeting of the spring semester at 7:30 p.m. in Room 155, Chemistry Building. Plans for the semester will be discussed and the film "Sky Capers" will be shown. Anyone interested is invited to attend.

Coming Up

Tryouts for Tau Sigma (modern dancing honorary) will be Thursday at 8:15 p.m. in the Euclid Avenue Building. All people interested in modern dancing are urged to come and be prepared to dance.

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Rex Conner, ass. prof. of music, will demonstrate the versatility of tuba with a recital Thursday at 8:15 p.m. at the Agricultural Science Auditorium. The concert is open free to the public.

There will be a meeting of Students for Action and Responsibility (SAR) Thursday to discuss the housing policy and the reorganization of Student Affairs.

"Negro Antisemitism" will be discussed at 5:30 p.m. Sunday at Ohava Zion Synagogue, 120 West Maxwell St. The public is invited to attend.

Wednesday, January 29, is the last day for faculty members to turn in their ballots for the College of Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor award.

"Casino Royale" will be shown in the Student Center Theatre Friday and Saturday at 6:30 and 9:15 p.m. and on Sunday at 3:00 p.m. Admission is 50 cents.

Theta Sigma Phi will meet at 8:30 p.m. Thursday in Room 112, EGG.

UK Placement Service

Register Wednesday for an appointment on Friday with The Coe Manufacturing Co.—Elec. E., Mech. E. (BS). Location: Painesville, Ohio; Portland, Oregon. Citizenship. (Community Colleges—Engineering Technology for field service and erecting machinery).

Register Wednesday for an appointment on Friday with Curtice-Burns, Inc.—Check schedule book for details. Register Wednesday for an appointment on Friday with Diamond Power Specialty Corp.—Mech. E. (BS, MS); Journalism (BS). Location: Ohio, Citizenship.

Register Wednesday for an appointment on Friday with Sperry Flight Systems—Elec. E., Mech. E. (BS, MS). Location: Phoenix, Arizona. Citizenship.

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Resisters Adjust To New Home

Continued from Page One

"I think America is not the perfect place to live," said one in an understatement of his reason for coming.

Another said Canada today reminds him of 19th-century America with its hope for expansion, its uncrowded population and unpolluted resources.

Allan Lanman is one of a handful of UK students so far

who have chosen to start life over in Canada rather than be drafted into the armed forces.

Lanman now is living in Toronto and working as a clerk at Cole's, a Canadian book store chain. He expects his job to take him soon to Ottawa, the dominion's capital.

Is 'Happy'

The former Lexington resident said he was "quite happy" with Toronto and indicated he had no regrets about coming.

He said that when he arrived, however, he was beset by depression and worry because of the abrupt decision he had made in coming, but added that all that had "vanished" once he had established himself.

Lanman said that after he first arrived he felt a compulsion to convince himself that Canada was superior in all respects to America, ranging from "cops here aren't brutal" to "dogs don't bite and cats don't scratch."

Noting that he since has found things were not quite that good, he said he felt that Toronto still is a better place to live than America.

Lanman's attitude was typical of that of most of the draft resisters drinking coffee and talk-

ing in the room above the UAE headquarters.

Most of them try to get jobs, of course, soon after they arrive. Canada has laws officially prohibiting job discrimination, and most of the Americans have little difficulty in finding satisfactory employment.

Some employers are more conservative than others; but as one young American said, draft-dodgers have no trouble getting jobs "unless they go hippie-dipping around."

As they talked, some of the migrants expressed a desire to return to America for a visit; but contrary to what one might expect, no overwhelming desire to go back to America to live could be detected, not even among the most recent arrivals.

For these young men, at least, America has become a thing of the past.

TOMORROW: A look at some of the legal problems confronting immigrants to Canada.

Simon Talks About China

Dr. Sheldon Simon, assistant professor of political science, discussed Chinese foreign policy last night at a Sigma Phi Epsilon speakers' forum meeting.

Speaking to about 40 students, Dr. Simon claimed that no nation "can be China's friend for long." He said China's foreign policy leaves no room for "true allies" to be dealt with permanently on an equal basis.

Dr. Simon is a consultant to the Agency for International Development and to the Research Analysis Corp., reporting to both groups on Asian affairs.

He also has worked for the Central Intelligence Agency as a foreign policy analyst and is the author of several books, including "The Broken Triangle: Peking, Djakarta and the PKI."

In a question session following his talk, the UK professor said China views Japan as its major Asian adversary.

"But what is even more interesting," he added, "is that the Soviet Union has been courting Japan as a potential ally against China."



UK Frosh Wins Ky. Farm Award

The Associated Press

Allen D. Jones, a freshman at the University of Kentucky, Sunday was named the 1968 Kentucky Champion Future Farmer on the basis of his achievements in dairy farming.

Jones, who lives with his wife and their child in Versailles, also was honored for what the award committee termed his successful application of vocational agriculture training.

Jones, 18, will be honored at the annual Farm Awards Luncheon in Louisville on Feb. 15.

The annual contest is sponsored by the Courier-Journal, The Louisville Times and WHAS Inc.



A Quiet Place

Recent rains have transformed this rocky canyon wall into a series of cascading miniature falls. You don't have to go far to find this lonely spot—just drive out the Harrodsburg Road.
Kernel Photo by Dick Ware.

NAACP Leader Chastises Militant Black Students

NEW YORK (CPS)—While black student protests raged on at least five major campuses this week, with no end in sight, the militants received a slap in the face from a black leader, Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Wilkins, who was known to disagree with black student militants on the issues of separatism and "black power," and is considered an "Uncle Tom" by many for his views and his acceptance of the White Establishment, said last week he is strongly opposed to all-black studies departments and all-black dormitories on college campuses.

He said the NAACP will take to court, if necessary, black students' demands for departments autonomously controlled by

blacks and dormitories where white students are not allowed. He said such departments and housing, which are being demanded on many campuses by militants, are "simply another version of segregation and Jim Crow."

Wilkins said he and the NAACP's lawyers were sure such departments and such all-black control would be found unconstitutional by the courts. He said he considers it illegal "to use public tax funds to set up segregated facilities," under the same laws that found segregation by whites illegal in 1954 and said schools which provide separate facilities are inherently unequal.

Of the black militant students who have been in the forefront of this season's campus agitation, Wilkins said, "They ought to be in the library studying to get a degree, so they could do some good."

He said, "It would be suicidal for a 'small minority' like black people to start talking about separatism and apartheid. We have suffered too much fighting the evil of racial segregation."

Even as Wilkins spoke in New York, black students were waging battle on five major college campuses.

At San Francisco State and San Fernando State Colleges in California, violence was the order of the day as strikes at both schools continued and police continued to occupy both campuses. Both schools' blacks are demanding more black student admis-

sions and autonomous black studies.

At Brandeis, administration officials and student protesters were still trying to reach a settlement on demands for an independent African Studies department, more recruitment of black students, and more full scholarships for blacks.

The Brandeis administration has suspended 65 of the black protesters (who were both black and white) who staged a five-day sit-in in the campus communications center.

At New York City's Queens College, where black and Puerto Rican students enrolled in a special remedial and counseling program, SEEK, have been asking for the firing of the SEEK director and autonomous control of the program by blacks, the militants Monday ransacked the office of the white director, Joseph Mulholland. No demands have yet been settled.

At the University of Minnesota, in Minneapolis, about 50 black students Tuesday (Jan. 14) occupied the Office of Admissions and Records after failing to reach agreement over demands with University President Malcolm Moos.

The students want university subsidy of a black conference, establishment of an Afro-American studies department, and control of the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund switched from the university to a black community group.

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MAN STUDENT wanted to share apartment near UK with law students. Private bedroom, \$50, bills paid. 266-2900 or 264-1993. 17J3t

FEMALE roommate wanted to share modern, furnished one-bedroom apt. in south end of town. \$70 per month. Call 278-1923 after 6 p.m. 17J3t

FEMALE roommate to share two bedroom apartment with three girls. 336 Virginia Ave. \$37.50. 252-5362. 17J3t

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ROOMMATES, male, to share house; private bedrooms; washer and dryer; TV, only \$40 month. Phone 252-4001. 21J3t

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